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# How To Become A Citizen

Price 50 cents







JOHN SANJEAN

# How To Become A Citizen

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## C O N T E N T S

1. Law and Procedure.
  2. General Information.
  3. Historical Review of the United States.
  4. Formation of the Government of the United States.
  5. Formation of the State Government.
  6. Formation of the City and Town Governments.
  7. States and their Capitals. Territories and Possessions of the United States.
  8. Presidents of the United States.
  9. The Declaration of Independence.
  10. The Constitution of the United States.
  11. The Monroe Doctrine.
  12. President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.
  13. Flag Etiquette.
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Boston, Mass.

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## PREFACE.

In 1915, the author, realizing from personal experience as instructor of the Law of Naturalization that the books intended to aid applicants for naturalization were inadequate, published a small book entitled "Information for Naturalization of Aliens."

In that work the question and answer form was used to a large extent.

In the course of his work as instructor since that time the author arrived at the conclusion that a different treatment of the subject was needed and for that reason and also in response to many requests the present volume, covering a wider scope than the original work and written in narrative form, is published.

The author trusts that this work not only will meet the needs of prospective citizens, but also will be of value to others desiring information on the subject of naturalization.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 11, 1917.

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## LAW AND PROCEDURE.

### Where to Apply for Naturalization Papers.

Aliens (male or female) may obtain naturalization papers at the United States District Court within the State where they reside. Also at any Court of record in any state having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited, or at any other Court authorized to issue same.

Note: Alien residents in cities or towns in the vicinity of Boston will find it convenient to apply for their papers at the United States District Court, Naturalization Office, Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

### Aliens Who May Apply for Naturalization Papers.

1. Any person who is of white or African descent.
2. Any person who can speak the English language and sign his name in his own hand writing.
3. Any person who is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government.
4. Any person who is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy.
5. Any person who is not an anarchist or a believer in anarchy.

### What is Necessary to Obtain Naturalization Papers.

#### First Paper and Second Paper.

Two papers are necessary before an Alien is considered a citizen of the United States. His Declaration of Intention, known as the "First Paper," must be filed first, his Petition for Naturalization, known as the "Second Paper," thereafter. Applicants are required, under all circumstances, to appear in person.

## FIRST PAPER.

### Prerequisites.

1. Any person may obtain his First Paper upon his arrival within the United States or within the jurisdiction thereof, provided the applicant is eighteen years of age or over.

2. All persons are required to obtain a First Paper, regardless of their age at the time of their arrival within the United States or its jurisdiction, in order to become naturalized. The applicant will be required to fill in a blank which will be furnished, upon his request, by the Clerk of the Court. If he is unable to fill in this blank, he may obtain the assistance of some other person and may, if he so desires, fill in same at his leisure.

3. All persons are required to apply under their original names.

4. First Paper is not valid seven years after date of its issuance.

Note: The applicant is required to pay a fee of one dollar upon the filing of his Declaration of Intention, an exact copy of which is as follows:

### FACTS FOR DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

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U. S. Department of Labor.  
Naturalization Service.

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NOTE.—A copy of this form should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a declaration of intention, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the declaration. If the applicant landed on or after June 29, 1906, his declaration should not be filed until the name of the vessel is definitely given (or the name of the railroad and border port in the United States through which the alien entered), as well as the date of the arrival.

TO THE APPLICANT.—The fee of one dollar must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the declaration of intention. No fee is chargeable for this blank.

My name is .....  
(Alien should state here his true, original, and correct name  
in full.)

Age: ..... years.  
(Give age at last birthday.)

Also known as .....  
(If alien has used any other name in this country, that name  
should be shown on line immediately above.)

Occupation: .....

Color: ..... Complexion: .....

Height: ..... feet ..... inches. Weight: ..... pounds.

Color of hair: ..... Color of eyes: .....

Other visible distinctive marks: .....  
(If no visible distinctive marks,

.....  
so state.)

Where born: .....  
(City or town.) (Country.)

Date of birth: .....  
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)

Present residence: .....  
(Number and street.)

.....  
(City or town.)

.....  
(State, Territory, District.)

Emigrated from: .....  
(Place where alien got on ship or train to  
come to the United States.)

.....  
(Country.)

Name of vessel: .....  
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel,

.....  
the character of conveyance or name of transportation company  
should be given.)

Last place of foreign residence: .....  
(City or town.)

.....  
(Country.)

\*I am .... married; the name of my wife is .....;  
she was \*born at .....; and now resides at .....

I am now a subject of and intend to renounce allegiance to  
.....  
(Write name and title of sovereign and country of which now a

Port of arrival: .....  
                                 (City or town.)         (State or Territory.)

Date of arrival in United States: .....  
   (Month.)         (Day.)

.....  
                                 (Year.)

## SECOND PAPER.

### Prerequisites.

1. To be twenty-one years of age.
2. To have resided for five years continuously within the United States or within its jurisdiction.
3. To have resided at least one year immediately preceding his petition within the State where he applies.

4. To have a First Paper issued at least two years prior to the filing of his petition.
5. To produce his First Paper.
6. To obtain a Certificate of Arrival from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Naturalization, at Washington, D. C., before filing his Petition for Naturalization if he arrived within the United States after June 29, 1906.

7. To produce two witnesses, citizens of the United States (if the witnesses are naturalized citizens, they must produce certificates to that effect), who have known him for at least five years as a resident of the State in which petition is made (except as hereinafter specified), and who will make affidavits

that the applicant is a person of good moral character. The witnesses are required to be able to testify when, where and under what circumstances they were first acquainted with the applicant.

The following is an exact copy of the Certificate of Arrival required under Section 6.

**REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL.**  
**For Use of Aliens Arriving after June 29, 1906.**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.**  
**Naturalization Service.**

Notice to the Clerk of the Court:

This form is to be used only where an alien arrived in this country after June 29, 1906.

When an alien desires to petition for naturalization, this form should be given to him before he is permitted to file his petition, and the execution of the petition for naturalization should not be commenced until the certificate of arrival is received by the clerk of the court. The alien should be directed to complete the letter below and carefully fill in all the blanks in this form, as the information is necessary to obtain the certificate of arrival, and will aid the clerk of the court in filing the petition for naturalization. The alien should then mail this form to the Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

That official will at once take steps to obtain and forward to the clerk of court the certificate of arrival required by section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, to be attached to and made a part of the petition at the time of its filing. The statement of facts will also be forwarded to the clerk of the court. Notice will also be given to the alien that the certificate has been sent to the clerk of the court named by him.

Commissioner of Naturalization,  
U. S. Department of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I came to this country after June 29, 1906. Please obtain a certificate showing my arrival in the United States and forward it to the Clerk of the .....

(Give on these two lines

.....  
title of court, and city or town, and county and State where court  
.....  
is located in which the petition will be filed.)

for filing as the law requires, with the petition for naturalization which I intend to file in that court.

In the accompanying statement I have given the date I

landed and the place of my arrival and shown the facts which will go in my petition for naturalization when it is filed.

Respectfully,

.....  
(Sign name in full.)  
.....  
(Give address here.)

NOTE TO THE APPLICANT FOR NATURALIZATION:  
Please send your declaration of intention to the Bureau of Naturalization, with this application. It will be filed with the clerk of the court for you at the time the certificate of your arrival is sent to him.

(Only Aliens who entered the United States through Canada or Mexico should answer the questions on this page, and they should be answered in addition to the other questions on the remaining pages.)

Refer to your passport, ship's card, and baggage labels, if you have any, to help you answer these questions. Mail your passport or ship's card to the Bureau of Naturalization with this form and it will be returned after it has been examined.

1. My full name as given at time of sailing from Europe was .....
2. My age as given at time of sailing from Europe was ....
3. I sailed on the vessel .....  
(Give name. If you cannot remember name of vessel, give the line.)
4. The following are the names of the members of my family who came with me and other passengers on the vessel on which I sailed .....
5. I arrived at seaport of ..... in (Canada, Mexico), on .....  
(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)
6. My destination in (Canada, Mexico) was .....  
(If alien informed immigration authorities at port of embarkation and at port of arrival in Canada or Mexico that he had no intention of remaining in that country, please so state.)
7. I was going to join .....  
(Here give name of person and address.)
8. I was .... examined for admission into the United States  
(If not examined, write "not" in blank space.)  
at .....  
(If you were examined on a train, state this fact also.)
9. My full name as given when examined for admission into the United States was .....

10. I entered the United States on .....  
at ..... (Month.) (Day.) (Year.)  
(Give name of place at border of the United States.)

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.**  
**Naturalization Service.**

**FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION.**

My name is .....  
(Alien should state here his true, original, and correct name in full.)

Also known as .....  
(If alien has used any other name in this country, that name should be shown on line immediately above.)

1. My place of residence is .....  
(Number and name of street.)

.....  
(City or town.)

.....  
(County.)

.....  
(State, Territory, or District.)

2. My present occupation is .....

3. I was born on the ..... day of ....., 18...,  
at .....

.....  
(City or town.)

.....  
(Country.)

and my last foreign residence was .....  
(City or town.)

.....  
(Country.)

4. I emigrated to the United States from .....  
(Place where alien got

on ship or train to come to the United States.)

..... on or about the .... day of ....., 19...,  
Country.)

and arrived at the port of .....  
(Port of arrival.) (State.)

on the ..... day of ....., 19..., on the vessel .....  
of the ..... Line, by first cabin ....., second cabin  
....., steerage .....

(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)

at which time my height was .... feet .... inches; complexion, .....; color of hair, .....; color of eyes, .....; occupation, .....; destined to .....  
(City or town.)

..... and accompanied by .....  
(State.)

destined to .....  
(Person or persons to whom destined.)

.....  
(If the alien came under some other name than his own name, the name used on the steamship must be given here, or the record of arrival can not be found.)

.....  
(If the alien arrived as a stowaway or deserting seaman, or in any other manner than as a passenger, please so state.)

5. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the ..... day of ..... 19...., at ..... in the ..... Court of .....

(Location of court.)

6. I am .... married. My wife's name is .....  
(Petitioner, if a widower, should give the name of his wife when living, and state place of her birth, and fact of her death; if not married, he should enter "not" in first sentence.)  
She was born on the ..... day of ..... 1...., at .....

(City or town.)

(Country.)

and now resides at .....  
(Number and street.)

.....  
(City or town.)

(State or country.)

I have ..... children, and the name , date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:

....., born .... day of ...., 1..., at .....; resides at .....

....., born .... day of ...., 1..., at .....; resides at .....

....., born .... day of ...., 1..., at .....; resides at .....

....., born .... day of ...., 1..., at .....; resides at .....

....., born .... day of ...., 1..., at .....; resides at .....

....., born .... day of ...., 1..., at .....; resides at .....

....., born .... day of ...., 1..., at .....; resides at .....

7. I now owe allegiance to .....  
(Name of sovereign and country)

.....  
of which alien is now a subject.)

8. I am able to speak the English language.

9. I have resided continuously in the United States since the ..... day of ....., 19... and in the (Territory of, State, District), ..... since the .... day of ....., 19...

10. I have ..... heretofore made petition for United States citizenship.

(If petitioner has heretofore made application for citizenship, the facts required should be fully stated in the following blanks:)

I previously petitioned for citizenship to the .....

Court at .....

(City or town.) (State, Territory, or District.)

on the day of ....., 1...., which was denied for the following reason:

.....  
The cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.  
My Declaration of Intention No. ...., is sent with this application.

Give names, occupations, and residence addresses of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who have known you for at least five years, last past, as a resident of the State in which petition is made, who will make affidavit that you are a person of good moral character, that you are qualified in every way to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and who will appear with you before the clerk when petition is filed and also be present at the hearing of the petition by the court.

If you have resided in the State in which petition is made for at least one year, last past, but less than five years, the two witnesses must verify the entire period of residence within said State, and the remaining portion of the five years' residence in some other State must be shown at the hearing by the testimony of the same or other witnesses appearing in person, or by depositions taken under section 10 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906. The required form for notice to take depositions may be obtained from the clerk of court when petition is filed.

.....  
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

.....  
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

Names of witnesses who will be substituted by me if those appearing with me at the time of filing my petition for naturalization are unable to appear at the time of the hearing—

.....  
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

.....  
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

### Special Notes.

1. If the applicant is unable to establish by two witnesses his residence for the entire five years within the State where he files his petition, his residence elsewhere within the United States or its jurisdiction may be established by deposition of

one or two other witnesses, as the case may be, to cover the remainder of five years.

2. The witnesses of the applicant are required to be able to testify to cover the full period of State residence.

The following is an exact copy of the deposition blank.

**NOTICE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS UNDER SECTION 10,  
ACT JUNE 29, 1906.**

NOTE.—The Clerk of the Court will give this form to each petitioner who has resided outside of the State during part of the five years immediately preceding the date of his petition, if depositions are necessary to prove that residence.

After necessary blanks on this form are filled in, the petitioner should sign the same at the place designated and immediately send this form to the appropriate Chief Naturalization Examiner, who, in turn, will thereon designate the officer, time, and place for taking the depositions, and transmit this form to the Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The Commissioner will acknowledge service upon the face hereof, serve notice on the appropriate United States Attorney that depositions will be taken, immediately send this notice to the officer named, notify the petitioner of the officer, time, and place set, and instruct him to have his witnesses present. The acceptance of service by the United States Attorney will be duly mailed to the Clerk of the Court upon receipt by this Office.

In the ..... Court of .....

In the Matter of the Petition of

.....  
To Be Admitted a Citizen of the United States } Notice.  
of America.

To the Bureau of Naturalization, Washington, D. C.,  
through the Chief Naturalization Examiner at .....

My petition for Naturalization, No. ...., filed in the above-named court on ....., has been set for hearing approximately on .....

Take notice, that in accordance with Section 10 of the Naturalization Act of June 29, 1906, I, the above-named petitioner in the above-entitled proceeding now pending in the above-entitled court, will proceed to take the depositions of ..... by occupation ....., residing at ....., and ....., by occupation ....., residing at ..... who are both citizens of the United States, in support of said

petition before the officer, and at such time and place as may be herein designated by the said Chief Naturalization Examiner, upon notice from the Bureau of Naturalization of said time and place.

The said depositions are to be taken for the purpose of establishing by the testimony of two citizens of the United States my character and residence in the State of ..... from the .... day of ....., 19.., to and including the .... day of ....., 19..

.....  
(Petitioner must sign his name here in full and without abbreviation.)

Address: .....

(Number.) Street.)

.....  
(City or town.) (State.)

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.**  
**Office of the Chief Naturalization Examiner.**

I hereby designate ..... as the officer before whom these depositions will be taken, in .....

(City.) (State.) (Street address.)

....., at the hour of .....M., on ..... the .... day of ....., 191.., and to continue from day to day until taken.

.....  
Chief Naturalization Examiner.

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.**  
**Bureau of Naturalization.**

Due service of the above notice is hereby admitted this .... day of ....., 191..; and the United States Attorney for the ..... District of ..... has this day been notified that depositions will be taken in this case at the time and place as above stated.

.....  
Commissioner of Naturalization.

3. The witnesses of the applicant are required to appear with him when he files his petition, also at the final examination which takes place ninety days after filing his petition.

4. If the witnesses for any cause refuse to appear at the final examination, the applicant may inform the Clerk of the Court to that effect. The Clerk will issue

subpoenas for their appearance at the expense of the applicant.

5. If the same witnesses who appeared at the time of the filing of the petition cannot appear at the final examination for cause of sickness or for being beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, the applicant may substitute one or two other witnesses, as the case may be.

6. If the applicant during his residence within the United States and jurisdiction thereof has returned to his native country only for a visit and can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the same be true, the time so used will be considered as a part of his continuous residence within the United States, provided, however, he had not remained there over one year.

Note: The applicant will be required to fill in a blank, which will be furnished by the Clerk of the Court. If he is unable to fill in this blank, he may obtain the assistance of some other person, and may, if he so desires, fill in same at his leisure.

The applicant is required to pay a fee of four dollars upon filing his Petition for Naturalization (Second Paper), of which the following is an exact copy.

Note Particularly—For use of Aliens who arrived before June 29, 1906.

#### **FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION.**

Clerk of court and applicant should read these instructions carefully.

Clerks of courts should refuse to execute petitions for aliens who arrived in the United States after June 29, 1906, until certificate of arrival is furnished the clerk by the Bureau of Naturalization, after request of the alien on Form 2226. (See rule 5 of the Regulations.)

A copy of this form (2214) should be furnished by the clerk of court to each applicant for a petition for naturalization who arrived in this country on or before June 29, 1906, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions.

The clerk of the court must collect the fee of \$4 before he commences to fill out the petition.

No fee is chargeable for this blank or for the execution thereof by the clerk or deputy clerk.

After being filled out, the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the petition.

Witnesses must be citizens of the United States. If any witness is a naturalized citizen, he must take his certificate of citizenship, or so-called second paper, to the court when the

petition is filed, and also when it is heard by the court.

My name is .....  
(Alien should state here his true, original, and  
.....  
correct name in full.)

also known as .....  
(If alien has used any other name in this  
.....  
country, that name should be shown on line immediately above.)

1. My place of residence is .....  
(Number and name of street.)  
.....  
(City or town.) (County.)  
.....  
(State, Territory, or District.)

2. My present occupation is .....  
3. I was born on the ..... day of ....., 18....,  
at .....  
(City or town.) (Country.)

4. I emigrated to the United States from .....,  
(Place where alien got  
.....  
on ship or train to come to the United States.)  
.....  
(Country.)  
on or about the .... day of .... 1 , and arrived in the  
United States at the port of .....  
.....  
(Port of arrival.) (State.)

day of ....., 1 , on the vessel .....  
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of  
conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)

5. I declared my intention No. .... to become a citizen of the  
United States on the ..... day of ....., 1....,  
at ..... in the  
Court of ..... in the name entered above.  
(Location of court.)  
.....

(If the declaration does not bear true name of alien as entered  
please show on the above line the name in which first paper  
was made.)

6. I am ..... married. My wife's name is .....  
(Petitioner, if a widower, should give the name of his wife when  
living, and state place of her birth and fact of her death;  
if not married, he should enter "not" in first sentence.)  
She was born in .....  
(City or town.) (Country.)  
on the ..... day of ....., 18...., and now  
resides at .....  
(Number and street.)

.....  
(City or town.) (State or country.)

I have .... children, and the name , date , and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:

....., born .... day of ...., 1 , at .....;  
resides at .....  
....., born .... day of ...., 1 , at .....;  
resides at .....  
....., born .... day of ...., 1 , at .....;  
resides at .....  
....., born .... day of ...., 1 , at .....;  
resides at .....  
....., born .... day of ...., 1 , at .....;  
resides at .....  
....., born .... day of ...., 1 , at .....;  
resides at .....

7. I now owe allegiance to .....  
(Name of sovereign and country of .....  
which alien is now a subject.)

8. I am ..... able to speak the English language.

9. I have resided continuously in the United States since the ....day of ...., 1 , and in the (State, Territory or District) of ..... since the ....day of ...., 1

10. I have .... heretofore made petition for United States citizenship.

(If petitioner has heretofore made application for citizenship, the facts required should be fully stated in the following blanks:)

I previously petitioned for citizenship to the ..... Court,  
at .....

(City or town.) (State, Territory, or District.)  
on the .....day of ..... 1...., which was denied  
for the following reason:

.....

The cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

Give names, occupations, and residence addresses of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who have known you for at least five years, last past, as a resident of the State in which petition is made, who will make affidavit that you are a person of good moral character, that you are qualified in every way to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and who will appear with you before the clerk when petition is filed and also be present at the hearing of the petition by the court.

If you have resided in the State in which petition is made for at least one year, last past, but less than five years, the two witnesses must verify the entire period of residence within said

State, and the remaining portion of the five years' residence in some other State must be established at the hearing by the testimony of the same or other witnesses appearing in person, or by depositions taken under section 10 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906. The required form for notice to take depositions may be obtained from the clerk of court when petition is filed.

.....  
(Name.)                      (Occupation.)                      (Residence address.)

.....  
(Name.)                      (Occupation.)                      (Residence address.)

Names of witnesses who will be substituted by me if those appearing with me at the time of filing my petition for naturalization are unable to appear at the time of the hearing—

.....  
(Name.)                      (Occupation.)                      (Residence address.)

.....  
(Name.)                      (Occupation.)                      (Residence address.)

Each of the above-named witnesses has known me at least ..... years.

I herewith present my Declaration of Intention to become a citizen of the United States.

**The Oath.**

After the final examination and the order of admission to citizenship in Court, the applicant will be required to take an oath.

**Oath of Allegiance.**

I hereby declare on oath that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to \_\_\_\_\_ of whom I have heretofore been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

**The Issuance of the Certificate of Citizenship.**

The Certificate of Citizenship will be issued to the applicant by the Clerk of the Court at that time or such time and in such manner as the Court may direct.

## **General Information.**

### **Soldiers.**

Any person who has been honorably discharged from the Army of the United States and is twenty-one years of age may become a citizen without filing his Declaration of Intention (First Paper), provided he has resided for one year within the United States or its jurisdiction prior to the filing of his Petition for Naturalization (Second Paper).

### **Sailors.**

Any person who has served five consecutive years in the United States Navy, or one enlistment in the United States Marine Corps, or who has completed four years in the Naval Auxiliary Service and has an honorable discharge, may file his Petition for Naturalization (Second Paper) and become a citizen of the United States without filing his Declaration of Intention (First Paper).

### **Seaman.**

Any foreign born seaman may become a citizen of the United States by filing his Declaration of Intention and subsequently serving three years on board an American Merchant Vessel, and securing therefrom an honorable discharge, which he must exhibit.

### **Widow and Minor Children.**

When a person dies after filing his Declaration of Intention (First Paper), his wife and minor children may be naturalized on his Declaration of Intention.

### **Adoption of Alien Children by American Citizens.**

In cases where an American citizen adopts an alien child, the child so adopted is not considered an American citizen although a minor at the time of adoption.

## **Wife of a Naturalized Citizen.**

The wife of a naturalized citizen is considered a citizen of the United States, provided that she is residing within the United States or its jurisdiction.

## **The General Rule.**

The general rule is that the citizenship of the wife follows that of the husband.

## **Lost Papers.**

In order to secure a duplicate of a lost First Paper or Certificate of Naturalization, issued since September 26, 1906, the applicant is required by law to make an affidavit as to when, how, and under what circumstances the same was lost. The affidavit is then submitted for its investigation to the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Naturalization, at Washington, D. C. The applicant may secure a duplicate if the Clerk is so authorized by the said Bureau, but not otherwise.

## **Naturalization Laws.**

Any person who attempts to secure naturalization papers by perjury or fraud, or aids to fraudulently secure by false representations concerning same, or to have naturalization papers unlawfully in his possession, will be subject to prosecution and shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

## **Changing of Names.**

Any applicant who desires to have his name changed may, provided the request is for justifiable grounds, be allowed so to do by order of the Court at the time of his admission to citizenship and his Certificate of Citizenship will be so issued. The request must be made at the time of the filing of his petition.

## **Date of Arrival and Name of Steamship.**

If the applicant does not know definitely the date of his arrival and the name of the Steamship, he may obtain same by writing to the Commissioner of Immigration at the port where he arrived within the United States or its jurisdiction.

In order to obtain this information the applicant must give an approximate date of sailing and the name of the Steamship Company, the name of the port from which he sailed, and an approximate date of his arrival within the United States.

## **Certificate of Arrival.**

In order to obtain a Certificate of Arrival the applicant must fill in a blank which will be furnished by the Clerk of the Court and forward same to the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Naturalization, at Washington, D. C. The said department may furnish the Clerk of the Court with the certificate and notify the applicant also.

## **Qualified Voter.**

1. In order to vote, the naturalized citizen must appear before the Registrars of Voters in his City or Town (Election Commissioners in Boston) for registration, present his Certificate of Citizenship and make oath that he is the person named therein, read a section of the Constitution and sign his name, after which he will be registered and his name placed upon the voting list.

2. To have his name placed upon the voting list, the applicant must be on the list compiled by the assessors of the City or Town (compiled by the Police in Boston), or must obtain a certificate of supplementary assessment from the Assessors or Election Commissioners. This list contains the names of all males of twenty years or over.

# HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## Discoveries and Colonization.

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Christopher Columbus, an Italian, native of Genoa, discovered America on October 12, 1492. He believed that the earth was round (contrary to the general opinion in those days) and, with the aid of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, went in search of a shorter route to India which he believed that he could reach by sailing directly west.

Amerigo Vespucci (Americus Vespucius), also an Italian, native of Florence, visited the New World in the year 1499 and in the course of four years following made two more voyages. On his return to Europe, he wrote a full account of what he had seen which was published in 1504. A German professor of geography suggested the name "America" for the New World after the first name of the author, and since then the name "America" has been applied to this continent.

Explorers soon found out that the newly discovered land was a new continent and not a portion of Asia. Therefore, many attempts were made to find a way through or around it. Various nations of Europe came over to claim its territory. Spain, England, France and Holland were quite active and explorers were commissioned by them to take possession of the land in the name of their respective sovereigns. In addition to these expeditions, there were many who came to the New World for other motives, such as to acquire riches, to escape the tortures of religious persecutions and to Christianize the natives.

Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard in search of gold and in the hope of finding the "Fountain of Youth,"

which was then generally believed to exist, discovered Florida in 1513. It was called "Florida" because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, called in Spanish "Pascua Florida."

De Soto, in an effort to find treasures of gold and to conquer the Indians, discovered the Mississippi River in the year 1539.

Menendez, also a Spaniard sent out by his government to lead an expedition against the French intruders in Florida, finally was able to drive them out and founded the city of St. Augustine in the year 1565, the first permanent settlement and the oldest city in America.

The English settled at Jamestown in the year 1607 under the charters of King James I. The settlers, under these charters, were to enjoy all rights and privileges possessed by English citizens in England. This was the first permanent English settlement in America.

Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of Holland, discovered the Hudson River in the year 1613. This river was named after him. He ascended to where the City of Albany, the capital of New York, now stands. The Dutch afterwards, in the year 1613, founded a colony at the mouth of the Hudson River which they named New Amsterdam and which is now New York City.

On July 30, 1619, the first representative assembly was held in America, and in the same year the first slaves were brought to the United States.

The Puritans, persecuted on account of their difference in religious belief, after many years of wandering, came to America and landed at Plymouth on December 21, 1620. The Puritans were later known as "Pilgrims" because of their wanderings.

In 1624, Virginia became a royal province and remained so for one hundred and fifty years, that is, to the beginning of the American Revolution.

In 1630, the English made a settlement which they called Shawmut and which was afterwards called Boston.

The Quakers, under William Penn, settled Pennsylvania and in 1634 the Catholics, under Lord Baltimore, settled Maryland in order to secure religious freedom. New Jersey was sold to the Quakers and settled by them, and William Penn afterwards founded the Delaware Colony.

The Carolinas and Georgia were settled much later by various peoples.

In 1664 the English, under Nicolls, took possession of the New Netherlands and changed its name to New York. England thus had control of the Atlantic Coast of North America, while the French held Canada and the Mississippi Valley and the Spanish, Florida and Mexico.

The desire of supremacy and territorial acquisitions by these nations led to the Intercolonial Wars. The first three wars were known as King William's War (1689-97), Queen Ann's War (1702-13) and King George's War (1744-48), and were named after the then reigning monarchs in England. These wars made little change in the territorial possessions of France and England.

The French and Indian Wars (1754-63) were the last of the Intercolonial Wars. After several reverses, due partly to the ignorance of the British generals, the English finally succeeded in capturing Quebec, "The Gibraltar of America," in 1759, which ended the war.

In 1763, a treaty of peace was signed whereby Canada was given to Great Britain. France gave up New Orleans and the vast territory of Louisiana to Spain. Spain gave up Florida to Great Britain. England thus had control of North America east of the Mississippi River. The supremacy of the Eng-

lish was then established. The fighting of the colonists shoulder to shoulder during the war fostered the spirit of union among them.

## REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

England regarded her colonies merely as sources of gain. Dutch vessels had been carrying the commerce of America to a great extent, and in 1651 England determined to acquire a monopoly of the profitable trade, and passed a law by Parliament known as the "Navigation Acts."

The Navigation Acts provided that only English or Colonial vessels might carry products to the colonies and that all goods imported by the colonists must come from some English port. In order to evade these discriminating laws, smuggling was resorted to. The laws were poorly enforced, and the revenue officers themselves were sometimes guilty of smuggling. When George III ascended the throne, rigid enforcement of the Navigation Acts was decided upon. Writs of Assistance were issued, giving customs officers the right to enter any man's house and search for smuggled goods. The enforcement of the Navigation Acts by the customs officers embittered the colonists and aroused the spirit of opposition to the British rule.

In 1765, England passed an act called the Stamp Act. This Act required all the colonists to use stamps on all important documents, pamphlets and newspapers, and was greeted with the utmost protest and indignation. The colonists claimed that England had no right to tax them without representation in Parliament, which was contrary to the rights of the citizens of England.

Patrick Henry of Virginia represented the sentiments of the people and aroused their patriotism by his eloquent speeches. James Otis of Massachusetts emphatically denounced the injustice of Great Britain,

declaring that "Taxation without representation is Tyranny." Samuel Adams, the "Father of the Revolution," also denounced the Act, which was repealed in 1766, but England still claimed the right to tax the colonists.

In 1767, another tax was ordered requiring a duty to be paid on all imported glass, paper, paints and tea. This tax also was resisted and Parliament decided to remove all the taxes except a very low tax on tea. But the colonists were now opposed to the principle of taxation without representation, and the shiploads of tea sent over to America were either sent back or destroyed.

About this time Great Britain was maintaining a standing army in America which was supported by the colonists. The acts of opposition by the colonists enraged the King of England, and a law was passed closing the port of Boston until a reparation should be made.

On December 16, 1773, the colonists disguised themselves as Indians and during the night went on board the British vessel in Boston Harbor, laden with tea, and emptied its contents into the harbor. This incident was later known as the "Boston Tea Party."

There were frequent quarrels between the soldiers and the colonists. In one of these quarrels, which occurred on March 5, 1770, five persons were killed. This is known as "The Boston Massacre," sometimes referred to as "the first bloodshed of the American Revolution."

The first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774 and petitioned England for redress of their grievances. All the colonies except Georgia were represented in this Congress.

From Massachusetts came the most violent opposition to England, and troops had been sent over to

force the colonists into submission. Therefore, most of the early military operations of the war occurred in Massachusetts. On the evening of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere saw the lantern hung from the belfry of the old North Church in Boston as a signal of the movements of the British troops in Boston towards Concord to capture the powder stores of the colonists. He then rode on horseback from house to house, awakening the occupants and informing them of the approach of the British soldiers. This is now known as the "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere."

On the morning of April 19, 1775, the first real fighting between the British and the colonists took place in Lexington, later the same day at Concord. April 19 is a legal holiday in Massachusetts, called "Patriot's Day."

On May 10, 1775, the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and appointed George Washington Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

The first important battle of the war was the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Although the colonists were compelled, from the lack of ammunition to retreat, still it showed England the determination of the colonists to protect their rights.

George Washington took command of the American Army in Cambridge, Mass., on July 3, 1775, and during the winter of 1775-6 laid siege to Boston and as a result, the British were forced to evacuate Boston on March 17, 1776 (Evacuation Day).

In June, 1776, a resolution was offered by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia in the Continental Congress that the United Colonies should be free and independent States. This was seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts. A committee was appointed to draw up a Declaration of Independence. The Declaration was written by Thomas Jefferson and signed on July 4, 1776, by the representatives of the thirteen colo-

nies, namely: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey and Georgia. This was the beginning of the United States of America, and is the reason why the fourth day of July is celebrated throughout the country every year. (Independence Day.)

The English, after considerable opposition from Washington, finally succeeded in gaining possession of the City of New York. Washington retreated across New Jersey, closely pursued by the British under Cornwallis. At Trenton, he crossed the Delaware River and prevented the enemy from following by seizing all the boats on that part of the river.

On Christmas night, 1776, Washington, with a force of two thousand men, recrossed the Delaware River and surprised the British, taking over one thousand prisoners and a large amount of ammunition. This unexpected victory revived the miserable and disheartened spirits of the American soldiers. About this time their families were destitute, and the paper money issued by the Continental Congress had practically no purchasing power, but Robert Morris, a prominent financier of Philadelphia, came to George Washington's assistance with a loan of fifty thousand dollars in coin. This saved the army at a most critical time, and soon after, Washington outwitted Cornwallis and gained an important victory at Princeton.

Washington prevented the British from taking Philadelphia by land. Howe returned to New York and fitted out a naval expedition against the City of Philadelphia, then capital of the United States. He sailed up the Chesapeake River in order to avoid the fortifications on the Delaware River, marched northward, met and defeated Washington at Brandywine

Creek and gained possession of the City of Philadelphia. After an unsuccessful attack on the British, Washington stayed operations and spent the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge.

While Generals Howe and Cornwallis had been carrying on their operations in Southern New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, an expedition had been started under General Burgoyne from the north. General Burgoyne was to march down from Canada and effect a junction with forces under General Howe, thus securing control of the Hudson River and dividing the colonies in two. The expedition, fortunately, was a failure. Washington delayed Howe, while Schuyler and Arnold succeeded in weakening Burgoyne's army so that the British were defeated at Bennington and later at Saratoga. General Burgoyne and his entire army of six thousand men were forced to surrender on October 17, 1777. This was a severe blow to the British, and helped the United States to receive the aid of France.

France acknowledged the independence of the United States on February 6, 1778, and promised Benjamin Franklin, our Minister to France, to send money, ships, and men.

In 1778 and '79, George Roger Clark led a successful expedition into the Northwest and secured for the United States the land north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, which now contains the States of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Generals Marion and Sumpter carried on a persistent warfare and were aided greatly by the skilful tactics of General Greene. About this time, Lafayette, a young French nobleman, came here to assist the Americans and a French fleet under Admiral De Grasse arrived and blockaded the Chesapeake River and prevented Cornwallis' escape from Yorktown. Washington was thus enabled to compel Lord

Cornwallis to surrender the British army at Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

On September 3, 1783, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris by the American and British Ministers. The Independence of the United States was acknowledged with the following territorial boundaries: North by Canada, West by the Mississippi River, and South by Florida, which was transferred to Spain.

The Constitution of the United States was adopted at Philadelphia on September 17, 1787 and George Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States in New York on April 30, 1789.

The United States in 1789 was far different from the United States of today. The free white population numbered 3,200,000 and there were 700,000 slaves. This population was scattered along the Coast from Maine to Florida. Philadelphia was the capital of the United States at that time.

During President Adams' first administration in 1798-99, the United States came very near going to war with France. Several battles were actually fought upon the sea, but Napoleon Bonaparte became the first Consul of France and war was happily averted. The City of Washington became the capital in 1800.

On April 30, 1803, the United States purchased from France the Louisiana Territory for \$15,000,000.

## WAR OF 1812.

Great Britain interfered with the commerce of the United States and on June 19 1812, the United States declared war on Great Britain.

General Hull, who was in command of the American forces in Detroit, surrendered that city and the State of Michigan to the British without firing a gun.

The British warships plundered and burned some Atlantic ports. The English invaders also burned the City of Washington, the capital of the United States.

General Jackson drove the British from New Orleans, and the frigate "Constitution," sometimes called "Old Ironsides," made an especially brilliant record in naval warfare with the British.

Perry's celebrated victory on Lake Erie on September 10, 1813 and Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlaine terminated the war, leaving the United States victorious.

A treaty of peace was signed on December 24, 1814.

After the war of 1812, a new national enthusiasm prevailed. Sectionalism was swept away. President Munroe's administration was known as the "Era of Good Feeling," and the United States grew in wealth and population. Manufacturing was begun in the North and agriculture flourished in the South and West. Immigration from Europe began to flow in and people began to flock in to the western States in large numbers.

On April 4, 1818 Congress passed an act establishing the "Stars and Stripes" as the flag of the United States.

The United States purchased Florida from Spain on February 22, 1819, for \$5,000,000. On December 2, 1823, the United States adopted the policy called the Munroe Doctrine which stated that any attempt by European powers to gain a foothold in either North or South America would be considered a hostile act.

## MEXICAN WAR.

The United States declared war on Mexico on May 11, 1846, over a boundary dispute between Texas and Mexico. The war ended with General

Scott in possession of the City of Mexico and United States troops occupying New Mexico and California. Mexico surrendered on September 8, 1847, the Texas boundary claim was acknowledged and California and New Mexico were given up to the United States. A treaty of peace was signed on February 2, 1848.

In 1846 by a treaty with England the so-called Oregon boundary line was settled, establishing the line between the United States and Canada.

### THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865.

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President March 4, 1861, and the Civil War was commenced by the firing of the Confederates upon Fort Sumpter on April 12, 1861. The Civil War was fighting within the United States between the Northern and Southern states. The Southern States were in favor of slavery on account of their large plantations which required a great number of helpers, while the North dreaded the thought of slavery. Slavery and secession of a number of the Southern States were the causes of the Civil War. The Northern Army was known as the Union Army, and the Southern Army as the Confederate Army.

The Union blockaded all Southern ports so as to cut off supplies. This was one of the most important factors in securing the submission of the Confederacy.

The Union forces, by April, 1862, had possession of the Mississippi River as far south as Vicksburg. On April 25, 1862, Farragut's fleet took New Orleans and on July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant. A few days later on July 9, Port Hudson also surrendered. This opened the Mississippi River so as to cut the Confederate army in two, and gave the North an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico. This put

the situation entirely in the control of the Union forces.

General Grant, after a hard campaign, succeeded in capturing Petersburg (situated near Richmond) on April 2, 1865. The next day, he entered Richmond, which General Lee, the Confederate Commander, had evacuated. A few days later, April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered the Confederate Army to Grant at Appomattox Court House, near Richmond. This ended the great contest. The success of the Union Army assured the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery.

In 1867 the United States purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000.

## THE SPANISH WAR.

Spain misruled Cuba, and the United States could not avoid being interested in its welfare because it was so near the shores of the United States. The United States aided the Cubans as much as possible, but still, at the same time, tried to keep a friendly or neutral attitude. Spain resented the American interference, and on February 15, 1898, the United States battleship "Maine," which was on a friendly visit to Cuba, was mysteriously blown up in Havana Harbor. This caused Congress to declare war against Spain on April 19, 1898.

Admiral Dewey completely destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898 without loss of a single sailor, and Commodore Schley destroyed the Spanish fleet at Santiago on July 3, 1898. General Miles captured Porto Rico on July 17, 1898, thus ending the war. A treaty of peace was signed on December 10, 1898. Spain gave up all claim to Cuba, which became an independent Republic and gave up Porto Rico and other West Indian Islands, Guam one

of the Ladrone Islands and the Philippine Islands to the United States. Spain also gave up the Philippines, receiving in exchange twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000).

In 1898 Hawaii was annexed to the United States.

## THE GERMAN WAR.

Owing to the persistency of the German Government to pursue its so-called "Ruthless Submarine Warfare," the United States felt obliged to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire and eventually, on April 6, 1917, declared that a state of war existed with Germany.

## THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. INTRODUCTION.

The United States of America is a Union of forty-eight states with three territories and other dependent possessions. The United States has a Republican form of government, the chief executive being the President, whose official residence is in the White House at Washington, D. C., the capital city of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776 by the representatives of the thirteen original states, which are as follows: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey and Georgia. These states declared their independence from England. This was the beginning of the government of the United States and on September 17, 1787 they adopted the Constitution of the United States, which is the fundamental law by which the United States is governed. This Constitution went into effect on March 4, 1789. The objects of the Constitution were "To form a more perfect union, establish jus-

tice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." The Constitution may be amended or changed by two-thirds majority of the Congress, and approved by three-quarters of the States. So far, there have been seventeen amendments to the Constitution. Under the Constitution, the President, and also the Vice-President, holds office for a term of four years. The President and Vice-President are elected by the electors chosen by the voters of each State. In case the electors fail to choose a President and Vice-President, the House of Representatives shall choose the President and the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. The President and Vice-President are elected in November of every fourth year. They are inaugurated on the fourth day of March following the election. The duties and the powers of the President are to cause the laws to be executed. He also has power either to approve or veto laws passed by Congress. The President must sign his name to a bill before it becomes a law, except as hereinafter specified, but he may refuse to do so. If he refuses so to sign and if he does not return it to Congress approved or vetoed within ten days, it becomes a law without his signature. If he does veto a bill, it may become a law by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of each House of Congress. The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has the power to make treaties with foreign nations.

The chief assistants of the President are the members of his Cabinet, who are ten in number. If the President should die, the Vice-President serves as President, and if the Vice-President should die the members of the President's Cabinet serve as President in the order of their importance. The President

may be elected for more than two terms, but this is contrary to custom. No person who is born a subject of a foreign government, even though a naturalized citizen, may be elected President of the United States. To be elected President of the United States, one must be a native born American, thirty-five years of age and a resident of the United States at least fourteen years. A woman born in the United States may become President of the United States under the Constitution, but this has never occurred.

## DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Under the Constitution of the United States, three Departments of Government are established. They are known as the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments.

The Legislative Department makes the laws by which this country is governed. The body making the laws for the United States is known as the Congress, which is divided into two branches, namely the Senate and the House of Representatives. This Congress meets in Washington, D. C., once a year on the first Monday in December and more often if called by the President. The Senate is presided over by the Vice-President of the United States. The Senators are elected two from each of the several states and hold office for a term of six years. Before they are eligible for this office, they must be thirty years of age and nine years a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of the state from which they are chosen. The House of Representatives elects its own presiding officer, called the "Speaker." The Representatives are elected by the direct vote of the people and hold office for a term of two years. Each state is divided into Congressional Districts, one representative being elected from each of these Districts. Each state is entitled to one Representative, approxi-

mately for each two hundred and eighteen thousand people. If a state has not a population of two hundred and eighteen thousand people, it is at least entitled to one Representative in Congress. In order to be elected a Representative, a person must be twenty-five years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of the state from which he is chosen.

Congress has power to make the laws, impose taxes and appropriate money for carrying on the purposes of the government. Bills may originate in either branch of Congress except that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

The Executive Department executes and enforces the laws of the United States. It is made up of the President and his Cabinet. The official titles of the Cabinet officers are as follows: Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Post-master General, Secretary of Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor.

The Judicial Department interprets and applies the laws and determines their Constitutionality. It comprises the United States Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Supreme Court sits in Washington, D. C. The judges of the United States Supreme Court are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate and hold office for life or during good behavior. Of these judges, there is one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

## THE STATE GOVERNMENT. INTRODUCTION.

The State government is similar in form to that of the United States government. Each State has a

Constitution of its own which must be approved by Congress before the State may be admitted to the Union. The chief executive of a State is the Governor. The Governor is elected by the voters direct and his term of office varies in the several states. The Governor's duties are to cause the laws to be executed. He also has power to approve or veto the laws made by the State Legislature.

## THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

The State Government, like that of the United States, is divided into three departments, namely: The Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

The Legislative Department makes the laws of a State. It is divided into two branches, namely the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senators are elected by the voters direct. The requirements for election for the office of a Senator differ in the several states. The Representatives are elected by the voters direct. The Senate elects its own President. The House of Representatives elects its own Speaker.

The Executive Department executes and enforces the laws. It is made up of the Governor and his Council. The Councillors are elected by the voters direct.

The Judicial Department interprets and applies the laws and determines their Constitutionality. It is made up of the Supreme Judicial Court and various inferior courts. The Judges of all the Courts are usually appointed by the Governor and hold office for life or during good behavior. In those States where they are not appointed by the Governor, they are elected.

## THE CITY AND TOWN GOVERNMENTS.

A city receives its Charter from the State Legislature. The Mayor is the chief executive of a city and he is elected by the voters direct. Any citizen is eligible for the office of Mayor provided he is a duly qualified voter in the City in which he seeks office. The Mayor's term of office as well as his duties and powers are determined by the City Charter. Each city makes its own by-laws.

A Town is governed by a Board of Selectmen, usually three in number, elected at the annual town meetings usually to serve for one year.

STATES	CAPITALS.
1. Alabama	Montgomery
2. Arizona	Phoenix
3. Arkansas	Little Rock
4. California	Sacramento
5. Colorado	Denver
6. Connecticut	Hartford
7. Delaware	Dover
8. Florida	Tallahassee
9. Georgia	Atlanta
10. Idaho	Boise
11. Illinois	Springfield
12. Indiana	Indianapolis
13. Iowa	Des Moines
14. Kansas	Topeka
15. Kentucky	Frankfort
16. Louisiana	Baton Rouge
17. Maine	Augusta
18. Maryland	Annapolis
19. Massachusetts	Boston
20. Michigan	Lansing
21. Minnesota	St. Paul
22. Mississippi	Jackson
23. Missouri	Jefferson City
24. Montana	Helena
25. Nebraska	Lincoln
26. Nevada	Carson City
27. New Hampshire	Concord
28. New Jersey	Trenton
29. New Mexico	Santa Fe

30.	New York	Albany
31.	North Carolina	Raleigh
32.	North Dakota	Bismarck
33.	Ohio	Columbus
34.	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City
35.	Oregon	Salem
36.	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg
37.	Rhode Island	Providence
38.	South Carolina	Columbia
39.	South Dakota	Pierre
40.	Tennessee	Nashville
41.	Texas	Austin
42.	Utah	Salt Lake City
43.	Vermont	Montpelier
44.	Virginia	Richmond
45.	Washington	Olympia
46.	West Virginia	Charleston
47.	Wisconsin	Madison
48.	Wyoming	Cheyenne

## TERRITORIES.

District of Columbia, over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, Hawaii and Alaska.

## POSSESSIONS.

Philippine Islands, Porto Rico. Tutuila, Samoan Group, Island of Guam, Ladrone Group, Midway Islands, west of Honolulu, Wake Islands, Panama Canal Zone, Guam Islands.

## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. George Washington, Virginia. 1789-1797.
2. John Adams, Massachusetts, 1797-1801.
3. Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, 1801-1809.
4. James Madison, Virginia, 1809-1817.
5. James Monroe, Virginia, 1817-1825.
6. John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts, 1825-1829.
7. Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, 1829-1837.
8. Martin Van Buren, New York. 1837-1841.

9. William H. Harrison, Ohio (one month in office and died) 1841.
10. John Tyler, Virginia (balance of term), 1841-1845.
11. James K. Polk, Tennessee, 1845-1849.
12. Zachary Taylor, Louisiana (1 year and 4 months in office and died), 1849-1850.
13. Millard Fillmore, New York (balance of term), 1850-1853.
14. Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire, 1853-1857.
15. James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, 1857-1861.
16. Abraham Lincoln, Illinois (one term and 6 weeks), 1861-1865.
17. Andrew Johnson, Tennessee (balance of term), 1865-1869.
18. Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois, 1869-1877.
19. Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, 1877-1881.
20. James A. Garfield, Ohio (6 months, 15 days in office and died), 1881.
21. Chester A. Arthur, New York (3 years, 5 months, 15 days in office and died, 1881-1885.
22. Grover Cleveland, New York, 1885-1889.
23. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, 1889-1893.
24. Grover Cleveland, New York, 1893-1897.
25. William McKinley Ohio, (one term and part of second) 1897-1901.
26. Theodore Roosevelt, New York, 1901-1909.
27. William H. Taft, Ohio, 1909-1913.
28. Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey, 1913-1921.

# DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN CONGRESS.

July 4, 1776.

## THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION of the THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train

of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the

dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in

a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executors of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent States*; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as *free and independent States*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which *independent States* may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, junr., Thomas Lynch, junr., Arthur Middleton.

Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thos. Jefferson, Benj. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

Delaware—Caesar Rodney, Geo. Read, Tho. M'Kean.

New Jersey—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

Massachusetts Bay—Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

North Carolina—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

Maryland—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

New York—Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Fran's. Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Saml. Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

Rhode Island and Providence, etc.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.

IN CONGRESS.

Ordered:

January 18, 1777.

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,

President.

Secy.

A true copy,

John Hancock,

Presidt.

# THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I.

### Section 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

### Section 2.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective members, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the

United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland six; Virginia ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to all such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

### Section 3.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof, may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted, shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial judgment, and punishment, according to law.

#### Section 4.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

## Section 5.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

## Section 6.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments

whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

### Section 7.

1. All bills for raising revenues shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by

him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

### Section 8.

The congress shall have power :

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises ; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States ; but all duties, imposts, and excise shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court ; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

15. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

### Section 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and

eight ; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census of enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States ; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

#### Section 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisal ; coin money ; emit bills of credit ; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts ; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts ; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the con-

gress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

### Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and together with the vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. (The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate.

The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.)\*

\*This paragraph has been superseded and annulled by the 12th amendment.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from

office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.”

## Section 2.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and con-

sent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

### Section 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

### Section 4.

1. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.

### Section 1.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior

courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the superior and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

### Section 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all case affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

### Section 3.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to

their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

## ARTICLE IV.

### Section 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State; and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

### Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on the demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

### Section 3.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or

erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

#### Section 4.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

### ARTICLE V.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, under the authority of the United States; shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

Go: WASHINGTON,  
Presidt, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire:—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts:—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

Connecticut:—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman.

New York:—Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey:—Wil: Livingston, Wm. Paterson, David Brearley, Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania:—B. Franklin, Robt. Morris, Thomas Fitzsimons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouv Morris.

Delaware:—Geo: Read, John Dickinson, Jacob Broom, Richard Bassett, Gunning Bedford, Jun.

Maryland:—James McHenry, Danl. Carroll, Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer.

Virginia:—John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina:—Wm. Blount, Hu Williamson, Richd. Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina:—J. Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia:—William Few, Abr. Baldwin.

Attest:            WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New York on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States. Laws of the U. S., vol. 1, page 82.

(The following preamble and resolution preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and as they have been supposed to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first congress.)

### CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Begun and held at the city of New York, on  
Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1789.

The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, namely:

## ARTICLE I.\*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be

compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

#### ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

#### ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.\*

\*This affects only United States Courts.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

(The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third congress. It is printed in the Laws of the United States, vol. 1, p. 73, as article 11.)

## ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

(The three following sections were proposed as amendments at the first session of the eighth congress. They are printed in the laws of the United States as article 12.)

## ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall,

in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president; the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member of members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

## ARTICLE XIII.\*

### Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have

been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

## Section 2.

Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

\*Proposed by Congress February 1, 1865. Ratification announced by Secretary of State, December 18, 1865.

## ARTICLE XIV.\*\*

### Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

### Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial offices of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

### Section 3.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

### Section 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

\*\*Proposed by Congress June 16, 1866. Ratification announced by Secretary of State, July 28, 1868.

### Section 5.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

## ARTICLE XV.\*

### Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

## Section 2.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## ARTICLE XVI.\*

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

## ARTICLE XVII.\*\*

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.'

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

“In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America.] This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and have maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either conti-

ment without endangering our peace and happiness ; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference."

## FLAG ETIQUETTE.

The FLAG should be raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset. It may be raised at other times, but should never be left out at night, EXCEPT when it is under the fire of an enemy.

On MEMORIAL DAY the FLAG should be displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon, and at the peak from noon until sunset.

In raising the FLAG to half-staff or half-mast, it should always be run to the peak and then lowered ONE BREADTH OF THE FLAG. In retiring, it should first be run to the peak and then retired. It should never be allowed to touch the ground.

When the "STAR SPANGLED BANNER" is played or sung, stand, uncover and remain standing, in silence, until it is finished.

When the FLAG is passing on parade or in review, if you are walking, halt; if sitting, rise, stand at attention and uncover.

The FLAG should never be worn as the whole or part of a costume. As a badge it should be worn over the left breast.

If decorating, the FLAG should never be festooned or draped. Always hung flat.

If hung so stripes are horizontal, Union should be in left upper corner.

If hung perpendicularly, Union should be in right upper corner.

When the NATIONAL FLAG and another flag fly from same pole there should be double halyards, one for each flag.

The FLAG should never be placed below a person sitting.

When carried in parade, or when crossed with other flags, the STARS AND STRIPES should always be at right.

When the FLAG is used in unveiling a statue or

monument, it should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

When the FLAG is placed over a bier or casket the blue field should be at the head.

As an altar covering, the Union should be at the right as you face the altar, and nothing should be placed upon the FLAG except the Holy Bible.

The FLAG should never be reversed except in case of distress at sea.

June 14, 1917.

John Sanjean, Esq.,  
649 Tremont Bldg.,  
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr Sanjean:

I have carefully examined your book, "How to Become a Citizen," and I am much pleased with the detail and accuracy of the work.

During my ten years experience as Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, in which capacity I was constantly in touch with the naturalization end of the office, I have not seen a more complete treatise on the subject.

I take great pleasure in recommending it to the public.

Sincerely yours

*Herbert W Lewis,*

Ex-deputy Clerk, United States District  
Court for the District of Massachusetts.

June 12, 1917.

John Sanjean, Esq.,  
649 Tremont Bldg.,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Sanjean:

After looking over your book, "How to Become a Citizen," I am much impressed with the completeness of the work. It is undoubtedly the most complete and thorough book of its kind that has yet been published. I do not see how any one who studies it carefully can fail to pass the naturalization examination.

It would be an instructive book for an American born to read.

Very sincerely yours,

*Adelbert B. Messer.*

Chairman of Naturalization Committee,  
Republican State Committee of Massachusetts.

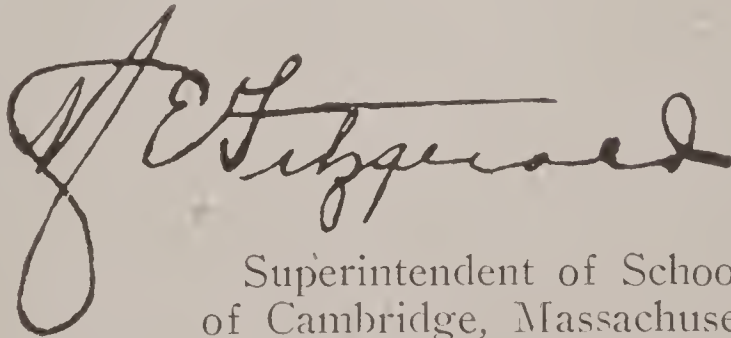
June 14, 1917.

John Sanjean, Esq.,  
649 Tremont Bldg.,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I have examined the manuscript of  
"How to Become a Citizen," and I am very much  
pleased with it. I believe it will fill a much needed  
place in the Evening Schools.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. E. Fitzgerald". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping underline.

Superintendent of Schools  
of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., .....

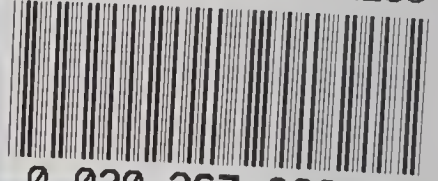
To .....

COMPLIMENTS OF THE AUTHOR

*John Langdon*



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